STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER

Re : Drought Conditions in the State.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Shravanabelagola).—On a point of procedure, Sir. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರುವ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗರಾಡಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪಠಣದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Leader of the Opposition should not pre-judge matters. Regarding the procedure, what is it? Yesterday I said that a statement will be made. I said that I cannot admit the adjournment motion. I as certained whether the Government will be willing in view of the supreme importance of the matter to make a statement. They agreed and I stated that half-an-hour will be allowed for clarification. I also mentioned that the Chief Minister might be pleased to make his position clear. I suppose it will be done. That is the position. If I am to allow Debate there must be provision in the Rules of Procedure. The hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is invoking procedure. Under which rule the Leader of the Opposition wants a debate to take place under the Rules of Procedure? There should be a matter for Debate.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೂಲ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೂಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ನಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕ್ಷಾಮಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತನ್ನಾಡುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೇನಿದೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಏನೇನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಾವು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಅನಮರ್ಪಕತೆ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವು ದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The same idea. I very well understand the importance of the agitation that is going on in his mind. The difficulty is, when a statement is made I cannot allow a Debate and voting. I will try to help the members to the maximum or the members must find out a way as a result of which the matter can be mooted before the House. It cannot be done under the Adjournment Motion, because it has been disallowed. I have also said that it is possible to discuss this thread bare under the Budget. Even then, I went out of the way to say that we need not wait for two days; let us avail of the earliest opportunity. The Government is making a Statement. How can I agree for a new procedure to be created and for a new situation?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ನಂತರ ಮಾಡುವುದು. Let us hear the Statement; people are interested in knowing that.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—After the Statement, allow us to say something.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The public are anxious to know the position of the Government, because every man feels that there is shortage of food; every family is suffering from shortage of food.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a failure of timely and adequate rainfall in most of the areas of the State resulting in conditions of scarcity prevailing in 18 out of 20 districts of the State. Due to lack of rains in the months of May, June and July, sowing operations could not be started. Even in the few places where sowing was done, the seedling did not come up for lack of rains subsequently. Most of the districts of Bangalore and Mysore Divisions have been badly affected by lack of rains. Even in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions the rains were delayed resulting in failure of crops in varying degrees in several areas. In the districts of Bangalore (Rural and Urban), Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga in Bangalore Division and in the Districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan in Mysore Division, the rainfall has been approximately 50 per cent of the normal. In the other districts of the State, though the rainfall was made up to a large extent and in the case of Shimoga District in Mysore (Now Bangalore Division and Bidar and Gulbarga Districts in Gulbarga Division even exceeded the normal rainfall due to the rains in December, the kharif crops could derive no benefit. The over-all khariff crop estimate in dry areas of the State which constitute about 90 per cent of the total cultivated area may be round about 50 per cent or a little less of the normal yield.

Areas and population affected by scarcity

The following table gives the number of villages affected by the conditions of scarcity district-wise.—

Division/ District.	Number of villages having less than 4 annas anewari	Number of villages having between 4 annas and 6 annas anewari
1	2	3
Gulbarga Division		
Gulbarga ...	—	41
Bidar ...	164	300
Raichur ...	354	262
Bellary ...	288	192
Total ...	836	795

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1	2	3
Bangalore Division		
Bangalore ...	2,755	15
Tumkur ...	2,703	9
Chitradurga ...	717	496
Shimoga ...	192	240
Kolar ...	2,945	342
Total ...	9,312	1102
Belgaum Division		
Belgaum ...	232	150
Dharwar ...	251	193
Bijapur ...	213	348
Total ...	696	691
Mysore Division		
Mandya ...	950	3
Hassan ...	1,485	452
Coorg ...	—	26
Mysore ...	477	336
Chickmagalur...	45	151
Total ...	2,957	968
Grand Total for the State	13,801	3,556

RELIEF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN.

1. The demand for gainful employment from the agricultural labourers and the small holders of land has had to be met. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts have been authorised to start scarcity relief works in areas where rainfall has failed. Sanctioned P.W.D. Works, Agriculture and Forest Department Works, and Community Development Works have also been ordered to be taken up to provide employment to the agricultural labourers and others who may be in need of employment.

2. Orders have been issued for the postponement of collection of I and Revenue and other arrears in the scarcity affected areas where agriculturists are unable to pay.

3. Orders have been issued for undertaking lift irrigation wherever feasible from Nalas and Channels in order to save as much of the standing crop as possible.

9-30 A. M.

PARTICULARS OF RELIEF WORKS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

(a) Labour-intensive projects which are productive in nature have been ordered to be taken up under "64 Famine" in the following order of priorities :—

i) Repairing of breaches in breached tanks.

ii) Repairing of sluices and bunds.

iii) Construction of feeder channels to tanks and from tanks to their atchkat.

iv) De-silting of tanks followed by construction of silt traps, planting of trees in the catchment area. (Trenches will be dug along contours in these areas and trees will be planted at the appropriate time after the next rains).

v) Digging of wells for common use in dried up tank beds and installation of diesel pump-sets therein.

vi) Contour bunding in areas where there are no tanks or wells.

vii) Afforestatian in hill areas (only trenching to be done now to be followed by planting after the next rains).

viii) Construction of small pick-ups across streams in suitable areas.

The total allocations made so far under the head "64. Famine Relief Works" to the divisions is as follows :—

1. Bangalore Division.....Rs. 25 lakhs
2. Mysore Division.....Rs. 11 lakhs
3. Gulbarga Division.....Rs. 6.27 lakhs
4. Belgaum Division.....Rs. 11 lakhs

Reserve with Government.....Rs.2 lakhs

Total.....Rs.55.27 lakhs

Already about 2,500 scarcity relief works under "64. Famine" have been started at an estimated cost of Rs.52 lakhs.

An amount of about Rs. 22 lakhs has already been incurred on those works.

The employment provided under scarcity relief works on the basis of Re. 1 per head per day is about 22 lakhs man-days.

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CONTOUR BUNDING WORKS

The total allotment under this head (original plus reappropriation) is Rs. 52 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred up to 31-1-1966 is Rs. 32,59,650.

At present on an average 10,000 persons are employed on soil conservation (contour bunding) works every day. Of these 10,000, about 8,500 persons are employed on contour bunding works in the scarcity affected areas. The total employment potential of these contour bunding works is 60,000 labourers per day. (People are not coming in good number; they may come in a month or two).

The number of villages notified under Section 37 (1) of the Land Improvement Act, 1961 for the purpose of starting contour bunding works is as follows :

	Name of the District.		*Number of Villages.*
1	Chitradurga	...	120
2	Bangalore (Rural)	...	27
3	Tumkur	...	116
4	Mysore	...	14
5	Mandya	...	20
6	Bellary	...	64
7	Kolar	...	76
8	Bijapur	...	14
9	Hassan	...	95
		Total	546

The number of persons likely to be employed on countour bunding works will increase up to the end of June, 1966 as more villages in several districts have now been declared as scarcity affected under Section 37 (1) of the Mysore Land Improvement Act, 1961.

IRRIGATION WELLS

As against the financial target of Rs. 250 lakhs for this scheme during to Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 789.50 lakhs was provided and a sum of Rs. 714.82 lakhs has been utilised during the period from 1961-62 to 1964-1965. As against the physical target of 12,500 wells, 42,000 wells have been sanctioned out of which about 24,500 wells are expected to have been completed up to 31st March, 1965 and the remaining are part completed. The time limit for completion of all the incomplete wells sanctioned so far has been extended up to 31st March 1966. It is expected that most of the incomplete wells will be completed by that date.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to Bangalore Division and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to Mysore Division for loans for deeping irrigation wells have also been sanctioned.

During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 98 lakhs has been allotted for completion of the incomplete wells.

MEASURES REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN FOR DEALING WITH THE SITUATION IN THE COMING MONTHS

(i) *Scarcity Relief Works.*—The Central Team headed by Shri M.R. Yardi, Adviser (Programme Administration), Planning Commission, which recently visited some of the scarcity affected villages in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga Districts in Bangalore Division and Mandya and Mysore in Mysore Division has estimated that the number of labourers who are likely to seek employment on scarcity relief works during the peak period *i.e.*, April and May, 1966, will be about 4 lakhs. This is stated to be only an estimate based on the available evidence at the time of the Team's visit. Much will depend on how the situation develops in the coming months.

(ii) Special Feeding Programmes have to be taken up for the vulnerable groups in the scarcity affected areas, *viz.*,

(*i*) Children 0–14 years,

(*ii*) Expectant mothers,

(*iii*) Nursing mothers (till the infant is one year old)

(i) *Children's Programme*:—The number of children between 0–14 years who would require special assistance is reported to be about 15 lakhs.

(ii) The number of expectant mothers who would require special assistance is reported to be 3 lakhs.

(iii) The number of nursing mothers who would require special assistance is reported to be 3 lakhs.

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(iii) *Special Programme for Cattle.*—The Forest Department has undertaken to supply edible grass from the Forest areas to tide over the famine conditions prevailing in the State. The Government in their Order No. AFD 115 FGL 65, dated 30th November 1965 have ordered for free supply of 2,200 metric tonnes of grass to various Districts in the State.

The quantity of grass proposed to be collected in several centres and the supplies made therefrom to end of 31st January 1966 are as under:

	Name of Centre	Quantity intended to be collected	Quantity collected	Quantity supplied	To whom supplied
1	Nagarhole ...	100	100	180	Offered to D.C., Hassan
2	Hunsur ...	10	10		
3	Ponnampet ...	30	40		
4	Kalhalla ...	30	20		
5	Thithimatti ...	30	10		
6	Kakankote ...	200	50	32	Tahsildar, to Holenarasipur
7	Sunkadkatta ...	100	35		
8	Metikuppe ...	100	25	—	
9	Haliyal Sub-Division 300 Additional ... 1,000		202	78	D.C., Chitradurga
10	Sagar ...	300	100	2	D. C., Hassan
11	Shimoga ...	300	50	...	
12	Bhadravathi ...	200	32	...	
13	Tarikere ...	150	...	...	
14	Chikmagalur ...	50	...	...	
15	Harapanahally ...	500	200	...	
	Total ...	3,400	874	292	

The Department has 3 baling machines of which one each is working at Kakankote, Haliyal and Harpanahalli centres. 4 more baling machines are being under fabrication through the Forest Engineering Division at its workshop. The rates for collection, carting, baling, transporting, loading, unloading, etc., at various centres is as under:

1 Hunsur Division — Rs. 117-00 per tonne

2 Mysore — Rs. 60-00 per tonne (Excluding transport, loading a nd unloading

3	Haliyal Sub-Division	Rs. 111-50
4	Sagar	
5	Shimoga	
6	Bhadravathi	Rs. 85-00
7	Tarikere	
8	Chikamagalur	

The Government in their Government Order Nos. AFD 324 FAD 65, dated 25th November 1965 and AFD 34 FGL 65, dated 10th February 1966 have allotted an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 to meet the expenditure connected with the collection of grass. This having been found inadequate, an additional amount of Rs. 1,21,500 has been requisitioned.

In the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi, I.C.S., Adviser, Planning Commission at Kumara Krupa on 13-2-1966 it was stressed that the department may take up collection of at least 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes of grass to tide over the fodder scarcity which may be worst during coming April and May. As the season has already advanced and the little grass that is available will be burnt due to possible fires hazards, it will be possible now to collect about 1,000 or 2,000 tonnes more grass.

As regards creation of fodder banks it will not be possible to create the same at this juncture in view of the short time at disposal. Supply of collected grass and the creation of intended Fodder banks will have to be thought of only in places which are away from forest areas. Unofficial cattle camps in the State Forests are already in existence in search of Fodder and water in the Forest areas. The Department has also thrown open all the State Forests (except younger plantations for free grazing and also the villagers are allowed to cut and remove the grass free of cost.

Financial Implications of the Drought.

(*a*) From the reports so far received from 15 districts some of the financial implications of the drought are as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) Total amount of Land Revenue proposed to be remitted during this year (1965-66)	33,42,834
(ii) Total amount of Land Revenue proposed to be suspended during this year (1965-66)	1,28,69,985
(iii) Total amount of other dues to Government, the recovery of which is proposed to be postponed during this year (1965-66)	69,94,290
(iv) Total amount of instalments of loans due to Government the recovery of which is proposed to be post-poned during this year (1965-66)	1,37,19,428
Grand Total.	3,69,26,537

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

Drinking Water Wells

A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs was sanctioned and the expenditure incurred up to the end of December was nearly 20 lakhs. In view of continued demand from a number of areas for provision for further drinking water wells, Government have sanctioned in addition a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs the grant for this year totalling over Rs. 51 lakhs.

Orders are also under issue authorising the Deputy Commissioners to incur expenditure for deepening drinking water wells in public use.

As a result of the discussions of the Adviser, Planning Commission, with the State Government Officers, co-ordinated action is being taken to meet the situation created by the conditions of scarcity in all its aspects.

The total area under the main food crops in the State during the year 1965-66 was 52,19,159 hectares as against the corresponding area of 55,31,226 hectares during the previous year.

2 During a year of normal rainfall and normal seasonal conditions, about 45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are produced in the State, as against the requirement of 48 to 49 lakh tonnes. The State is thus marginally deficit to the extent of about 3 to 4 lakh tonnes. This year, however, on account of unprecedented failure of rains, the food situation is exceedingly unsatisfactory. When the situation was last reviewed, it was apprehended that there would be a shortfall of 14 to 15 lakh tonnes in respect of Kharif crops and about 5 lakh tonnes in respect to Rabi crops. The situation did not subsequently improve in respect of Kharif crops and the shortfall as estimate at 14 to 15 lakh tonnes appears to be a correct estimate. The position in respect of Rabi crops, however, has fortunately improved. It is hoped that the shortfall in respect of Rabi crops might be nominal and not 5 lakh tonnes as apprehended.

3 In spite of the improvements in the situation in respect of Rabi crops, the overall deficit (including the normal marginal deficit) during the current year would be about 18 lakh tonnes.

4 As Mysore State is deficit in foodgrains, the State Government decided to procure paddy, jowar, local wheat and maize so that the foodgrains so procured and the foodgrains which the Government of India may give to the State might be released for distribution among the vulnerable sections of the community at reasonable prices. The State Government have accordingly issued statutory procurement orders after obtaining the concurrence of the Government of India.

5 In pursuance of these orders, demand registers as per scales of levy have been got ritten up in all the districts. Correction of mistakes and supply of omissions in writing up the demand registers observed on inspection have been got done by issuing circular instructions to all concerned and the final demands in respect of foodgrains proposed to be procured have been determined.

6 Procurement has been progressing satisfactorily in all parts of the State and is expected to be completed shortly in respect of Kharif crop, procurement in respect of Rabi crop starting later. The entire procurement is expected to be completed in about 3 months.

7 The Deputy Commissioners have been requested to get the demand registers for Rabi crop also written up well in time to facilitate procurement expeditiously.

8 According to the latest assessment of the crops and seasonal conditions, it is expected that in all about one lakh tonnes of paddy, jowar, wheat and maize would be procured during the next harvest.

9 The following quantitites of foodgrains have been procured as on 24-2-1966—

1	Paddy	...	18,034	tonnes
2	Jowar	...	13,983	,,
3	Maize	...	122	,,

10 The Government of India have given us the following quantities of wheat and milo for the first three months of 1966 :—

		Wheat	*Milo*
1	January	25,000 tonnes	...
2	February	50,000 tonnes	...
3	March	50,000 tonnes	20,000 tonnes.

11. In view of the fact that Kharif crops had been harvested in some areas and were being harvested in others and consequently foodgrains would be available in the open market more easily than before the harvest, the State Government decided to suspend informal rationing wherever it was in force during the year 1965 (excepting for Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields in which places it is proposed to introduce statutory rationing shortly) and to step down the scale at which foodgrains were being issued in the rural areas. Accordingly, they suspended informal rationing in Mangalore and Udipi with effect from the 1st December 1965 and in other areas where it was in force (other than Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields) with effect from the 1st January 1966, and they also reduced the scale at which the allotments were being given to the Districts for issue of foodgrains on an *adhoc* basis in the rural areas with effect from 1st January, 1966.

12. It was then the intention that as large a buffer stock as possible should be built up now for meeting the requirements of the people during the lean period, and that the issues of foodgrains in the immediate post harvest period should be restricted as far as possible. Foodgrains are not however available at reasonable rates even in the immediate post harvest period.

13. Government have, therefore, decided that it would not be possible at the moment to introduce informal rationing in any cities other than Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. As certain sections of the population, which are likely to be affected most should be provided

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with at least a portion of their requirement of foodgrains at reasonable prices with almost immediate effect, they have decided that wheat should be given at the rate of 10 Kgs. per adult per month to the labour engaged on works in the scarcity affected areas and at the rate of 3 Kgs. per adult per month to plantation labour, labour engaged in the larger industrial undertakings and the entire population in Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwar and Belgaum Cities with effect from the 1st February 1966 and in the following Cities and Towns with effect from 1-3-1966.

Davangere	Bellary	Bijapur	Hatti Gold Mines
Harihar	Bhadravathi	Bagalkot	Bidar
Dandeli	Sharavathi	Hospet	Udipi
Gulbarga-	Nippani	Koppal	Gadag-Betgeri
Shahabad.			

14. Government are considering the question of extending this scheme to other larger Cities, towns and areas with a concentration of labour population. Some more of such areas will be brought under the scheme with effect from the 1st April 1966.

15. Government have also decided to step up the distribution of wheat products like soji, maida, atta, etc. with immediate effect. Government have issued orders for the manufacture of larger quantities of wheat products than hitherto and with the increas in theirisupply the public would be able to get larger quantities of these commodities than they have been ablee to get in the immediate past.

16. Government are importing gram and gramdhal from other states in the country and they are being made available to the public through Fair Price Shops.

17. In view of the fact that it would be necessary to introduce statutory rationing in Bangalore at short-notice, it was proposed to rationalise the wholesale and retail points. A revised scheme was also prepared in respect of both the wholesale and the retail points. In this process it became necessary to eliminate some of the existing dealers. Several representations were received from those who were not selected under the revised scheme. After considering these representations, Government have decided that all the existing dealers, excepting for those against whom there are 'black-marks' might be re-employed under the new scheme, that the cards attached only to these dealers who whould be eliminated might be transferred to other dealers, so that large scale changes might be avoided. Necessary orders have been issued to the Director of Food Supplies in this behalf.

18. The following quantities of foodgrains have been allotted to the several Districts for utilisation during January, February and March 1966.*

[*Statements showing the District wise allotments are placed below]

(Figures in tonnes)

	Rice	Wheat	Other Foodgrains
January 1966	9,387	11,332	4,115
February 1966	9,162	16,762	8,766
March 1966	9,162	34,534	9,750 Approximately

UTILISATION OF FOODGRAINS FOR JANUARY, 1966.

Sl. No.	District.	Rice	Wheat	Other grains
1	Bangalore Rural	100	200	450
2	Bangalore Urban	100	150	125
3	Robertsonpet	220	250	—
4	Kolar	200	400	500
5	Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings	217	232	—
6	Tumkur	100	300	200
7	Chitradurga	100	300	200
8	Bellary	100	250	300
9	Mysore	400	600	200
10	Mandya	200	300	100
11	Hassan	100	200	100
12	Shimoga	200	300	—
13	Chickmagalur	50	100	100
14	Coorg	100	100	—
15	South Kanara	300	300	—
16	Belgaum	200	300	400+ 90 Maize
17	Dharwar	300	350	250
18	North Kanara	50	100	—
19	Bijapur	100	200	400
20	Gulbarga	100	200	300
21	Raichurs	100	100	300
22	Bidar	50	100	100
23	Bangalore	6,000	6,000	—
	Total	9,387	11,332	4,115

N.B.—Out of the allotment of wheat and other grains 50 per cent of wheat is permitted to be utilised. In case of non-availability of coarse grains cent per cent of wheat could be used in anticipation of sanction.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE UTILISATION OF FOODGRAINS FOR FEBRUARY 1966.

(Tonnes)

Sl. No	District	Rice	Wheat	Other food grains	Total
1	Bangalore Rural	100	300	800	1,200
2	Bangalore Urban	150	150	300	600
3	Kolar Rural	200	300	900	1,400
4	Tumkur	100	450	750	1,300
5	Chitradurga	100	300	750	1,150
6	Bellary	100	500	545	1,145
7	K. G. M. U	217	232	...	449
	Robetsonpet	220	250	...	470
8	Mysore	400	1,700	725	2,225
9	Mandya	200	340	350	890
10	Hassau	100	420	520	1,040
11	Shimoga	2 0	78	250	1,230
12	Chickmagalur	50	540	179	769
13	Coorg	130	220	150	400
14	South Kanara	300	750	...	950
15	Belgaum	50	850	650	1,550
16	Dhaawar	100	1,100	350	1,350
17	North Kanara	100	500	200	800
18	Bijapur	100	160	447	707
19	Gulburga	125	370	500	995
20	Raichur	100	450	200	750
21	Bider	50	100	200	350
22	Bangalore City	6,000	6,000	...	...
	Total	9,162	16,762	8,766	22,690

STATEMENT SHOWING THE UTILISATION OF FOODGRAINS FOR MARCH 1966.

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Rice	Wheat	Other food grains.
1	Bangalore Rural ...	100	1,650	@
2	Bangalore Urban ...	150	675	,,
3	Robertsonpet ...	220	2,175	,,
4	Kolar ...	200		
5	Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking. ...	217	232	@
6	Tumkur ...	100	1,800	,,
7	Chitradurga ...	100	1,865	,,
8	Bellary ...	100	1,818	,,
9	Mysore ...	400	2,738	,,
10	Mandya ...	200	990	@
11	Hassan ...	100	1,335	,,
12	Shimoga ...	200	1,562	,,
13	Chickmagalur ...	50	958	,,
14	Coorg ...	100	495	@
15	South Kanara ...	300	941	,,
16	Belgaum ...	50	2,043	200
17	Dharwar ...	100	1,945	350
18	North Kanara ...	100	941	@
19	Bijapur ...	100	1,253	300
20	Gulbarga ...	125	1,568	500
21	Raichur ...	100	1,007	200
22	Bidar ...	50	543	200
23	Bangalore City ...	6,000	6,000	@
	Total	9,162	34,534	

@ Utilisation of other foodgrains in the case of districts other than Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar, will be to the extent of their receipts. They may utilise whatever that is received. In the case of districts afore said *i.e.*, Belgaum, etc., utilisation is limited to their demand.

Sri SANJEEVANATHA AIKALA (Suratkal).—I want to have some clarifications.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the Member clarifies and exhausts his Questions it will not be in the best interest. I shall see that a copy of the statement is circulated to everybody by this evening or latest by Monday and on Monday we will have ample time for clarifications. This is a very important matter and members must study it and offer their constructive suggestions. I propose to give time for it on Monday.

Further, according to the rule it says that a Statement may be made with the consent of the Speaker but no questions shall be asked at the time the statement is made. Therefore, if I allow Sri Aikala to put question I will be violating this rule.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I request the members to come prepared and make constructive suggestions. On behalf of Government let me assure them that every consideration will be given to those suggestions. If they want to criticise Government, I have no objection but that can be done at some other time. Now when they ask question that should be something leading to some constructive suggestion.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

re: Appointment of Commission to assess the Properties owned after 1947 by Ministers, etc.—(Contd.)

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬೈರಪ್ಪಾಜಿ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯನಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದಂಥ ನಿರ್ಣಯ. ದೇಶದ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೀಗೆ ಇದೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಶಾಸಕರು, ಉನ್ನತಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಯಿಚ್ಛೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ—ಯೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ, ಅನೀತಿ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೀತಿಯಿಂದ, ಅಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ, ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಎಂದು ಅವರ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಅಪವಾದವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ' ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರುಕೂಡ ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾರ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳು ಅಪಾಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳ ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವಗಳಿಗೆ ಚ್ಯುತಿ ಬರದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಗುಂಡಾಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹಿಗಳು,